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MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Kartenkunde. Von Dr. M. Groll. I: Die Projektionen. 120 pp. Ills., index. II: Der Karteninhalt. 142 pp. Maps, index. Sammlung Götschen. G. J. Götschen, Berlin and Leipzig, 1912. 80 pfg. each. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

These volumes, the first devoted to projections and the second to maps, are Dr. Groll's individual treatment of cartography in distinction from the former single volume in this series bearing the same title, the third edition of which he revised and extended for the original authors. The new work is far more than a mere expansion of the old to double the number of pages since the order of treatment is changed and the subject brought fully up to date. The detailed explanation of elementary principles is characteristic of the Götschen series, while at the same time the two little volumes give as thorough a discussion of the subject as can well be presented from the standpoint of elementary mathematics.

The first volume begins with the simple geometrical constructions needed for drawing the projections, including the description of the instruments and even of the method of sharpening lead pencils. This introduction is followed by chapters on various groups of projections according to their construction, including a final tabular summary of the members of the different groups according to their properties and a discussion of their adaptability to special uses. The volume closes with a brief but excellent account of the chronological development of projections illustrated by well chosen small scale reproductions bringing the subject up to 1910.

The second volume gives a discussion of the preparation and use of maps from preliminary triangulation through field sketches, methods of showing relief and various typographical processes of map reproduction to an examination of the limits of accuracy in the exact measurement of location, distance and area on the finished map. Following the scheme of the first volume the work closes with an historical account of the evolution of cartography illustrated by uncolored reproductions of a few ancient maps and of some of the best types of modern European work.

R. S. HOLWAY.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY

Man and His Conquest of Nature. By Marion I. Newbigin. viii and 183 pp. Ills., index. A. & C. Black, London, 1912. The Macmillan Co., New York. 75 cents. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Miss Newbigin's *Man and His Conquest of Nature* is a book for the general reader, full of facts and suggestions as to causal relationships between man and his geographical environment. In scope it reminds one of Herbertson's *Man and His Work*, but in detail and manner of treatment it is essentially different.

The volume includes twelve chapters; the earlier ones are devoted to the characteristics of types of societies presented around certain instances as examples. The larger part of the book treats of man's relations to the domesticated animals, plants, minerals, the food supply of the sea and similar topics. The material is always presented from the human side, and is generally interesting. If the book were printed in better type, it would be more appealing to the general reader, as the content of the book is especially suited to the needs of the person who is ignorant of the richness of modern geography.

Inviting and suggestive as it is, the volume is yet disappointing, for the generalizations and the principles that the author would establish do not stand out clearly. They are lost sight of in the multitude of detailed illustrations, each of which is an absorbing unit for attention by the reader.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Dry Farming: A System of Agriculture for Countries under a Low Rainfall. By John A. Widtsoe. In the Rural Science Series. xxii and 445 pp. Ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$1.50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

If any one be ignorant of what dry farming is, he should read first Chapter XX, entitled Dry Farming in a Nutshell. This will suggest briefly the problems underlying this much advertised and much misunderstood method of agricultural practice in regions of deficient rainfall. The rest of the book outlines clearly